

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## THE DISARMAMENT QUESTION AT THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

At Saturday's plenary sitting of the Hague Conference, the first British Delegate, Sir E. Fry spoke as follows on the question of the limitation of armaments.

"At the instance of the British Government I have the honour to lay before the Conference a question of the utmost importance. When H. M. the Czar of Russia summoned the first Peace Conference he suggested as its first task the immediate search for a method whereby a limit might be placed to the continual increase of naval and military armaments, a question the solution of which, with regard to the continual extension of these armaments, is becoming ever more and more urgent." Sir E. Fry then mentioned the resolution passed by the first Conference in which the limitation of military burdens was described as in the highest degree desirable, and alluded to the memorandum of Count Muravjeff addressed in the name of the Russian Czar to the European Powers; in this memorandum Count Muravjeff stated that the burden of armaments permanent and oppressive as it was must in the end lead to a conflict, the horrors of which were already filling the minds of all thinking men with dread. "These words" continued Sir Edward, "so true and eloquent, are today still more true and more convincing for the expenditure in naval and military objects has in the interval since the last Conference become considerably larger. The annual military outlay of the European Powers, excepting Turkey and Montenegro, as well as that of the United States and Japan, has increased by more than 69 million pounds sterling. I am quite sure that you will agree with me that the realisation of the wish of the Czar of Russia and of the First Conference, would signify an enormous benefit to humanity. Whether this wish is capable of realisation is, of course, a question to which I am unable to give a categorical reply. I can, however, give you my assurance that my Government is a convinced supporter of these distinguished aims and has charged me to urge you unanimously to work for the realisation of this noble wish. Formerly men dreamed of a golden age, but today the idea of the cohesion of the human race is more widespread than ever throughout the world, and in the name of this idea I beg you not to separate without having expressed the wish that all Governments of the world should seriously devote themselves to the question of the limitation of military burdens. My Government does not fail to recognise that it is the duty of every country to protect itself against enemies and dangers and that to every Government belongs the right and duty to decide what is necessary for its country for the fulfilment of this object. Accordingly, only by the good will and the voluntary impulse of each several Government, which of its own accord works for the happiness of its country, is it possible to realise the object of our wishes. In view of the fact that several Powers cherish the wish for a check on military outlay, the English Government considers it its duty to enquire if some means may not be found whereby these wishes may reach their goal. My Government, therefore, empowers us to make the following declaration. Great Britain would be prepared to annually communicate to those Powers, who would be willing to take similar action, her proposals respecting the construction of new battleships and the expenses to be incurred by such proposals. This exchange of information would render easier the exchange of views which the Governments hold with respect to the reduction of armed forces, which might be set in work by a mutual understanding. The English Government believes that in this way an understanding might be arrived at with regard to the outlay, which those Powers who are prepared to advance on the path indicated could then in all fairness include in their budgets."

Sir Edward concluded his speech by moving the following resolution "The Conference confirms the

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resolution passed by the 1899 Conference and referring to the limitation of military burdens; in view of the fact that since the year in question these burdens in nearly every country have considerably increased, the Conference declares that it is in the highest degree desirable that the Governments should once against take up the serious study of this question."

After Sir E. Fry's speech, which was listened to with great attention, and which at its conclusion was loudly applauded by many Delegates, M. Nelidoff read a statement of the United States' Delegates in which sympathy is expressed for Sir E. Fry's views and support promised to his proposals. M. Nelidoff also read a Note with the same import from the Spanish Delegates and a memorandum from the Delegates of Chili and the Argentine with respect to an agreement concluded by those two States with regard to the limitation of armaments.

M. Bourgeois stated that in the name of the French Government he supported the resolution of Sir E. Fry and hoped that the next Conference would take up the study of this question with determination.

Finally, M. Nelidoff in a lengthy speech, said that the wars that had occurred since 1899, viz. the China, the Transvaal, and the Russo-Japanese wars, and the Colonial struggles and diplomatic difficulties, had caused the Russian Government not to lay before the second Conference the disarmament proposal of 1899. Their experience in that year had shown that a discussion of that kind only accentuated the differences of opinion among the Powers on this matter. Russia and other Powers had, therefore, come to the conclusion that they would take no part in any such discussion, but public opinion was occupied with the idea to such an extent that the English Government had, in spite of all, drawn the attention of the Powers to the subject. The Conference was, however, as little as that of 1899, prepared for the question. But they could renew the wish expressed by the first Conference and have nothing but praise for the English initiative. He recommended the Conference to pass Sir E. Fry's resolution with acclamation. This was accordingly done and the sitting closed.

In honour of the birthday of the Emperor Franz Josef the senior Delegate of Austria-Hungary, the Ambassador v. Mercy, gave a dinner at which the Delegations of Germany and Italy, with Freiherr v. Marschall and Count Torinelli at their head, were among the guests. Herr v. Mercy proposed first the Emperor's health, which was drunk with



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enthusiasm, and then the toast of "the allied Sovereigns Kaiser Wilhelm and King Victor Emmanuel".

## AN ANGLO-VENEZUELAN INCIDENT.

News has reached London from Georgetown, British Guayana, that an officer and a detachment of frontier guards have seized a quantity of gutta-percha on Venezuelan soil and had it conveyed back to British territory. The Venezuelan boundary Commissioner allowed this to occur as he was unable to prevent it, but has informed his Government of the incident. The Venezuelan Consul in Georgetown has also raised a protest against this frontier infringement.

## OCEAN GAMBLERS COME TO BLOWS.

The passengers who landed at Plymouth on Saturday from the Hamburg-America liner "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria" reported that on Thursday an exciting scene took place in the smoke-room, as the result of a quarrel over a game of poker, which had been played for high stakes.

One of the party, it is said, paid losses amounting to £400, but could not get £300 afterwards won by him from the same man.

The parties came to blows, and the police were informed by the liner's captain.

## ON THE TRACKS OF MORENGA.

It is announced from Capetown that Cape Police from inland districts and the mounted Scouts have been sent to the German frontier.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE PLAGUE CASES IN 'FRISCO.

The Naval Hospital Administration has been informed of three cases of plague in San Francisco. Two sources of infection have been discovered. General disinfection and the destruction of rats have been suggested.

### CUTTING STEAMER RATES.

The Russian-E.-Asian and volunteer shipping Company have lowered their steerage rates for passengers from New York to the East to 25 dollars. The North German Lloyd, the Holland-America Line and the Red Star Line also reduced their fares to 25 dollars—the Hamburg-America Line charging 33 dollars for express steamers, 25 dollars for other steamers for the voyage from New York to Hamburg—thus meeting the Russian reductions. Thereupon the Russian Company further reduced the fares to 23 dollars.

### THE REPORTED UNREST IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

With reference to *Reuter's* announcement from Mexico that within four days a war would break out in Central America the San Salvador Consul in General in Hamburg has telegraphed to his Government and has received the answer that there is not a word of truth in the report. The country is perfectly quiet and there is no reason to fear any complications.

### JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The Washington correspondent of *The New York Herald* had an interview with the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, about the rumours that are current of a purchase of the Philippine islands by Japan. Mr. Taft remarked that he well knew that Japan was not engaged in the plan to purchase the islands, and that America would never sell them. The United States either wished to keep the islands until the Philippines were in a position to set up a regular Government of their own, or they would be obliged to hand over the islands to the Philippines at once.



## ALPINE DISASTERS.

A party of tourists consisting of Turine Alpine climbers and a lady named Ada Costamagna, have been caught in a snowstorm while ascending the Rocca Bernanda. The lady's strength gave out and she succumbed to exhaustion and cold. A rescue expedition brought succour to the party and recovered the corpse of the lady.

A Strassburg tourist fell from the Hoheneck in Vassgau and was killed on the spot.

Heavy snow has fallen in the Pustertal, the Zillertal and the Dolomites.

## THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

The birthday of the Emperor Franz Josef was celebrated with great festivities throughout Austria-Hungary. H. M. King Edward gave a banquet in Marienbad, proposing the Emperor's health in most cordial terms.

## FRESH EARTHQUAKES.

The seismometers of the chief station at Hamburg for observing earthquakes registered several shocks on Saturday afternoon. Slight shocks were recorded at 1.22 and soon after 2 p. m. About 6.40 p. m. the apparatus showed a moderately strong and distant movement that lasted nearly two hours. The main shock began shortly before 7.30. At 8.45 the instruments were again at rest. The centre of the disturbances was probably about 8,000 kilometers distant in a South-Easterly direction.

## NEW SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS.

The North German Lloyd Company informs us that their East African mail steamers will shortly on both their out and home voyages call at Algiers, which will thus have a fortnightly connection in both directions. Algiers is a harbour of surpassing interest, and its inclusion in the North German Lloyd timetables will considerably increase the influx of visitors to the place. The long desired direct connection between England and Algiers will thus be established, and the new departure will be of especial importance to English tourist traffic. The first outward-bound steamer to call at Algiers will be the "Princess Alice" which leaves Bremerhaven on September 25.

From October 1st the Hamburg-America line is to inaugurate a regular fortnightly service between Stettin, Copenhagen, Christiania, Gotenburg and New York.

## JAPANESE WARSHIPS AT LISBON.

King Carlos was present at a banquet given on board the Japanese flagship "Tsukuba". Admiral Jjuin proposed the toast of the King, the Royal Family and the Country of Portugal, thanking His Majesty for his presence on board and referring to the old relations between Japan and Portugal. The King returned thanks and drank to the Japanese Emperor and his glorious navy.

The Minister of Marine gave a banquet to the officers of the "Tsukuba" and "Chitosa". The King also received the officers.

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## DISASTERS AT SEA.

The S. S. "Wilk" belonging to the firm of Diederichsen of Kiel, caught fire off Mikamoto, Japan, on the 15th; an explosion followed, a large hole being torn in the ship's hull. She was run ashore and is regarded as a total loss. One man, a steward, lost his life.

The Bremen S. S. "Asia" bound for Aarhus stranded to the South of Säby on Friday. She was, however, able to get off under her own steam.

## SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT.

A serious accident to a motor car took place on Saturday at Perlach near Munich. A car containing three chauffeurs ran at full speed into a tree. All three occupants of the car were hurled out, received dangerous injuries and were rendered unconscious. Two of them have since regained consciousness.

## MURDER OF A RUSSIAN RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

The commandant of Bialystok railway station, Colonel Schrötter, has been murdered.

## THE TURKISH ARMY.

It is rumoured that General Perteff Pasha, hitherto Chief of the General Staff of the VI. army corps, Bagdad, will be sent to the Yemen. In consequence of the increased dispatch of troops to the Yemen and the prevailing disinclination to serve there—the cause of frequent demonstrations and mutiny—the War Ministry proposes to carry out a plan whereby the men will only serve two

years there and officers three, while the service time there will count as double.

## THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

The Paris *Temps* learns from Casablanca that great excitement prevailed there on Friday, since an attack of the tribes was feared. The Spanish troops and French sharpshooters made a reconnaissance but no attack followed. General Drude is said to have desired this attack in order to show the natives the superiority of the European forces.

According to the *Liberté* M. Hanotaux, the ex-Minister, is to publish in the *Revue Hebdomadaire* a study of Morocco. He regrets that Morocco has been given a diplomatic entity, which renders European authorisations continually necessary, and that Morocco has been made a national entity, since by recent insufficient military action distracted forces have been united and will conduct a holy war against their whilom friend now their conqueror and assailant. M. Hanotaux believes that France is now in a *cul de sac*, out of which escape is only possible in two ways. She may try to come to an understanding with the Maghzen and the Sultan, but success is anything but certain. He, M. Hanotaux, prefers the other more dangerous way, which may soon become the only one, viz. that France without dissembling, should consult herself merely and follow the line of her rights and duties. He is convinced that no active opposition would be evoked by France's action. A cessation of her vacillating policy would meet with universal respect and confidence.

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The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs states that the rumour that the competence question has arisen in Casablanca between the French and Spanish lacks foundation.

At the suggestion of the French Consul in Casablanca the consular corps there have decided to return to their owners objects found in the salvage proceedings in the town. The situation in Fez is unaltered and comparatively satisfactory.

The Spanish have occupied a position outside Casablanca. Captain Lesquivit of the Spanish navy, has assumed command in the town. The differences between the tribes are increasing. The Medjunas are said to be contemplating surrender.

The *Matin* learns from San Sebastian that the Foreign Minister is most optimistic and looks forward to a smooth solution of the Moroccan question. News of agitation in the Moroccan harbours is much exaggerated. The same journal reports that the French Consul in Casablanca has stated to an interviewer that if the tribes attack it will be their last effort; they are already beginning to suffer from a lack of ammunition and the necessities of life.

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Novelties of the season.

Admiral Philibert cabled on Sunday that the transport "Shamrock" arrived off Casablanca on Saturday; the battleship "Gloire" is also there. These ships will be joined by the cruiser "Galilée" on her return from Mogador, Saffi and Mazagan. The cruisers "Amiral Aube" and "Condé" are off Mazagan, the cruiser "Du Chayla" off Mogador, the battleship "Jeanne d'Arc" and the torpedo cruiser "Cassini" off Tangier. In all these places perfect quiet prevails.

Reuter's Bureau learns that the Sultan has gone to Rabat at the head of a Mahalla from Fez, in order to proceed personally against the rebel tribes.

Order reigns in Casablanca. The native authorities are rebuilding the minaret and mosque destroyed in the recent fighting.

The Spanish cruiser "Numancia" arrived off Tangier on Sunday morning.

The *Standard* reports from Tangier that letters received there from Fez say that the Maghzen feels

itself powerless to suppress an anti-foreign movement in Fez if an outbreak should occur. Ben Sliman, the Sultan's Minister for Foreign Affairs, had asked the French Consul to advise all French subjects not to show themselves in the streets, in order to avoid possible disturbances.

According to yesterday's London papers news has reached Tangier from Fez which may have grave influence on the political situation. On Wednesday the Sultan was suddenly seized with panic, and ordered the Ulemas, Sherifs and distinguished men of Fez to come to him, and told them that France had overstepped her competence in the country and that therefore measures must be taken in order to protect Morocco from a French attack. The Sultan thereupon issued an order that representatives of every class of notables should at once prepare for a journey to Tangier in order to place before the Powers a complaint against France's procedure. The attitude of the Sultan is comprehensible when it is remembered that he acted under the influence of momentary panic, which is, without doubt, to be referred to palace intrigues. The consequences may, however, be serious.

The Paris journals announce from Casablanca that the Spanish troops advanced on Friday to take up the position allotted to them, and returned again without giving notice of their withdrawal. General Drude who believed himself to be covered on that side had posted no guard there. The action of the Spanish has created a painful impression in Paris. The skirmishes still continue. Two out of ten tribes have offered to surrender. Sixteen Moroccans caught stealing arms were executed, many others have been captured and shot.

The Spanish cruiser "Numancia" has no troops on board and has only arrived off the coast in order to proceed to places where Spaniards are threatened and to afford them a place of refuge.

## TROUBLE IN THE NEAR EAST.

With respect to the Perso-Turkish frontier dispute both sides have agreed to await the result of the Commission's enquiry. The report that the Governor General of Tabris, Prince Fermans is marching against Urmia with 10,000 men is discredited in Constantinople. In spite of the confusion reigning in the frontier district certain military measures will be taken by Persia since an intention on the part of the Turks to occupy the district as far as Lake Urmia is feared.

## PLAGUE IN MANCHURIA.

Cases of plague are occurring in Southern Manchuria, 16 deaths being announced from Haidjao. Travellers proceeding to North Manchuria are subjected to sanitary inspection in Kuantshensy.

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## BRAHMS AND JOACHIM.

When Brahms had completed his studies with Marxsen, of Altona, and had reached his twentieth year he accepted an engagement as accompanist to the then famous Hungarian violinist Remenyi for a concert tour. At Göttingen there occurred a *contretemps*. The pianoforte on which he was to play Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata with Remenyi turned out to be a semitone below the required pitch, and Brahms played the part by heart, transposing it from A to B-flat. Joachim, who was present and discerned the feat, introduced himself to the young pianist (2 years his junior) after the concert and laid the foundation of a life-long friendship.

It has been said with truth that Joachim did more than any one else for the fame of Brahms in England by bringing forward his concerted chamber music and by playing his violin concerto, and there was, as one of the obituary notices remarks, "a sad appropriateness in the fact that Joachim's last appearances in England should have been in the brilliantly successful series of last autumn's concerts at which the entire chamber works of his great friend were performed."

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## NAVAL ENQUIRY.

In view of the frequent accidents that have occurred in the armoured turrets of American battle-ships, and particularly of the recent catastrophe on board the "Georgia", the cause of which has not yet been finally cleared up, the Secretary of the Navy has appointed a Committee of three, to enquire into the construction and working of the turrets of battle-ships and to report how such accidents as have occurred can best be prevented.



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## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

### Hoffmann's Erzählungen.

Phantastic Opera in three acts. Music by J. Offenbach.

#### Cast:

Hoffmann	Herr Rüdiger.
Niclaus	Frau Bender-Schäfer
Nathanael	Herr Hafner.
Hermann	Herr Plaschke.
Lutter	Herr Wachter.
Olympia	
Giulietta	Frau Wedekind.
Antonia	
Coppelius	
Dapertutto	Herr Höpfl.
Mirakel	
Cochenille	
Pitichinaccio	Herr Erl.
Franz	
Spalanzani	Herr Kraemer.
Schlemihl	Herr Büssel.
Crespel	Herr Nebuschka.
A voice	Fräul. Eibenschütz.

**PLOT.** At a meeting of students, Hoffmann, one of their number is rallied on his gloomy temper. He declares he has been thrice unlucky in love, and promises to describe his love-affairs to them. In the Opera the three several episodes are presented in three acts.

In the first act Hoffmann is in the house of Spalanzani, having gone there to meet his host's beautiful daughter. This daughter is really an automaton made by Spalanzani and Coppelius, a wizard, who is to have a half share in the money to be made by the sale of the doll. Coppelius gives Hoffmann a pair of spectacles, which increase the beauty of the doll, and Hoffmann is madly in love with it, heedless of the warnings of his friend Niclaus. A dance is held, and Hoffmann dances with the automaton, which dances on unceasingly, till Hoffmann sinks half-fainting upon the sofa. Coppelius enters in a rage, the draft by which Spalanzani had bought his half of the doll having been dishonoured, and smashes the figure. The guests all laugh at Hoffmann, who at last realizes the trick.

In the second act Hoffmann is courting Giulietta, a courtesan, who is in the power of Dapertutto, a wizard, for whom she has stolen the shadow of Schlemihl, another love. She promises to procure Hoffmann's image in a mirror. Telling Hoffmann that Schlemihl has the key of her room, she leaves them, Hoffmann kills Schlemihl, only to find the room empty, and the false Giulietta disappears with Dapertutto in a gondola.

In the third act Hoffmann is engaged to Antonia, daughter of Crespel, who has a beautiful voice, but is liable a consumption, so her father has forbidden her to sing. The deaf servant lets in Hoffmann, contrary to his master's orders. He and Antonia sing, and as Crespel returns Hoffmann hides and, from Crespel's conversation with the wizard, Doctor Mirakel, hears of Antonia's illness. He persuades Antonia never to sing again, but Mirakel, by invoking the spirit of her dead mother, induces her to break her promise; she sings and sings, and dies exhausted in Hoffmann's arms.

In the epilogue the students thank Hoffmann for his tales.  
 Composer: Offenbach, born 1810, died 1880.  
 (See "The Standard-Opernglas" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3 A 80 A.)

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.

Fidelio.

### OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday:	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg. 6 p. m.
Friday:	Undine. 7.30 p. m.
Saturday:	Sizilianische Bauernrehe.—Der Bajazzo. 7.30 p. m.
Sunday, Aug. 25th:	Die Zauberflöte. 7 p. m.
Monday, Aug. 26th:	Der fliegende Holländer. 7.30 p. m.

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## RESIDENZ THEATRE.

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 des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

### Hedda Gabler.

Comedy in four Acts by Henrik Ibsen.

#### Cast:

Jörgen Tesman, Privatdozent der Kulturgeschichte	Hugo Werner-Kahle.
Frau Hedda Tesman, seine Gattin	Nina Sandow.
Fräulein Juliane Tesman, seine Tante	Rosa Laassner.
Frau Elvsted	Johanna Becker.
Gerichtsrat Brack	Max Thomas.
Ejlert Lövborg	Paul Köllner.
Berte, Dienstmädchen bei Tesman	Mia Thomas.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.

Klein Eyolf.

## CENTRAL THEATRE.

This evening, beginning at 8, ending after 10

### Die Diebin (Leah Kleschna).

Ein Stück in vier Aufzügen von Mc. Lellan.

#### Cast:

Paul Sylvaine, Abgeordneter	Otto Ottbert.
General Berton	Paul Arndt.
Madame Berton	Ernestine Rosen.
Raoul, } Kinder des Generals	(Otto Pahlau.
Claire, }	(Frieda Schulz.
Kleschna, genannt Monsieur Garnier	Rudolf Senius.
Leah, seine Tochter	Rosa Klaus.
Schramm	Richard Bendey.
Sophie Chaponnière	Lucie Wacker.
Baptiste, Diener	Otto Walther.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

The same performance.

## REPertoire OF THE CENTRAL THEATRE FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday and Friday: Die Diebin. 8 p.m.

Saturday: Bühne und Welt. 8 p.m.

Sunday, August 25th: Sherlock Holmes 3.30 p.m.  
 Bühne und Welt. 8 p.m.

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## THE TORPEDO AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.

If the report that the new French torpedo-boats are to have a steaming radius of 2,500 miles be correct, it can only mean that a great increase in the dimensions of these craft is contemplated, for steaming radius depends entirely upon coal capacity. Up to the present, the French naval authorities have distinctly favoured the small torpedo-boats of which they have such a numerous flotilla, officially designated as *torpilleurs mobiles*. These practically insignificant craft are intended purely for action in narrow seas, and more especially for harbour defence. They would perhaps have constituted a serious menace to England in the event of hostilities, but the evident abandonment of this type by France suggests the inference that possible opponents lie beyond the confines of the English Channel. Several years ago it was recognized by practical naval men that the small torpedo-boat was utterly useless in anything like dirty weather. The official speed dropped by rather more than half, and a flotilla of such craft attached to a sea-going fleet would inevitably constitute a fertile source of delay and possible disaster. The destroyer represents the step between the torpedo-boat proper and that hybrid type of vessel which enjoyed but a brief period of popularity, the torpedo-gunboat. A vessel whose legitimate function is torpedo-work must perforce be something in the nature of a compromise. Speed, for obvious reasons, is the chief desideratum; hardly secondary in importance are limited dimensions; but in direct conflict with the last-named is an extended cruising radius which, as before mentioned, implies a considerable coal capacity. The destroyer to some extent embodies these three essentials, and is, in most navies, completely ousting the torpedo-boat *pur et simple*. Four years ago the British Admiralty decided to establish an approximate destroyer standard, and built a series of vessels which were named the "River" class. Altogether some 40 were built, and then the Admiralty digressed from this excellent rule, probably on the score of economy. The "River" class are each of an average displacement of 800 tons, with a speed of 25 knots. This speed appears low beside the official "paper" 30 knots of older and smaller destroyers, but the "River" boats hold their speed in a choppy Channel sea while the 30 knot craft quickly drop astern. The "Gnat" class, representing the latest British destroyers, are practically no more than torpedo-boats, and were simply built as a sop to the ubiquitous economists who have lately become so prominent in British naval affairs.

In the glamour of modern gunnery feats, and the massing of huge armaments on ship-board, the torpedo as a potent factor in naval warfare is not having fair play. It must not be forgotten that this deadly weapon has never yet been expertly handled in a sea campaign, in spite of the triumphs it scored in the Far East. Several eyewitnesses have testified that most of the Japanese torpedoes picked up in Port Arthur harbour after the first night attack had their safety pins inserted, in which case of course they were perfectly harmless. If this be true, and there is abundant evidence to that effect, it can only be attributed to intense excitement or monstrous carelessness on the part of the Japanese, the former being the most probable explanation. It is not unreasonable to suppose that had all the Japanese torpedoes which struck the Russian ships exploded, the "bag" would have far exceeded the actual loss, viz. two battleships and one cruiser.

Until the day of his death, Mr. Whitehead firmly adhered to his oft repeated prophecy that the automobile torpedo, for whose creation he was primarily responsible, would eventually render naval warfare impossible. It goes without saying that the greatest armoured leviathan afloat receiving an 18-inch torpedo, loaded with 400 pounds of gun-cotton and driven through the water at a rate of over 45 feet per second, anywhere along the defenceless stretch of hull beneath where the armour belt terminates would certainly be put out of action, if not immediately sunk.

Naturally, the chief aim of the torpedo gunner is to get the glistening engine of destruction to its billet, since once there, it may be relied upon to perform its deadly work without a hitch. The ideal method of torpedoing a hostile warship is the night attack. A battleship, under ordinary conditions, might be destroyed at the expense of two or three torpedo craft, which ratio, looked at from the point



of view of naval strategy, represents a fair bargain. A division of six destroyers, given a moonless night and a fairly rough sea, three attacking to port and three to starboard, should almost certainly torpedo their objective, even though the attacked ship carried numerous searchlights and a powerful quickfiring armament. Let but one of the onrushing destroyers approach to within 800 or 1,000 yards of the warship and the odds would be on one at least of the two missiles discharged hitting the mark.

In wartime, on the officers and crews of the belligerents' torpedo flotillas would fall the most perilous and thrilling duties. The swift rush by night; the sudden blinding glare of the betraying searchlights, followed instantly by a storm of shell,—the smallest of which would suffice to wreck the flimsy destroyer—and then the moment of triumph when the big ship heels over in a cloud of steam, to founder, or to drift a helpless log upon the waters. It is manifest that the honours in such a conflict would fall to the side possessing the most reckless daring, coupled with coolness and skill, and it is only in the hands of such that the torpedo can ever be expected to exercise a revolutionary effect upon naval warfare.—H. C. B.

### CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.  
Wiener Strasse.

Wednesday, August 21st. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Friday, August 23rd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Saturday, August 24th. *S. Bartholomew*. 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.0 a.m. Matins.

Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winkelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

### LOCAL.

Central Theatre. The interesting comedy "Die Diebin (Leah Kleschna)", by McLellan, will be repeated this evening for the fifth time.

Mr. James Stanislaus Gaffney of Ireland has arrived in Dresden on a visit to his brother, Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, the American Consul-General. Mr. Gaffney is accompanied by his wife. They will spend some days in the vicinity of Dresden, motoring in Bohemia and Saxon Switzerland.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere, will be as follows:—(1) Overture "Gott Pan" aus der Oper "Das Fest der Jugend", Kempter; (2) Rondo all Ongarese, Haydn; (3) III. Akt, II. Szene aus der Oper "Lohengrin" (Elsa und Lohengrin im Brautgemach), Wagner; (4) Ballettmusik aus der Oper "Boabdil, der letzte Maurenkönig", Moszkowsky; (5) Overture "Carneval romain", Berlioz; (6) unter Leitung des Komponisten Herrn O. Fétras Tonbilder aus der Oper "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor", Nicolai; (7) Prolog zur Oper "Romeo et Julia", Gounod; (8) unter Leitung des Komponisten Herrn O. Fétras Ungarische Rhapsodie Nr. 14, Liszt.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizei direktion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established: for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5; for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and at the Hauptbahnhof.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infantry Regiment No. 177. The band plays about 12.20 p.m. in the Neustadt.

### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light breezes, dry with clearing sky, warm.

## ROYAL BELVEDERE

### Grand Concert Daily

by the Royal Belvedere Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Kapellmeister Willy Olsen.



The Concerts begin on Week Days at 7.30 p. m. on Sundays and holidays at 5 p. m.

Admission, at the door, 1 mark, or 50 pf. if the ticket is bought beforehand at any of the cigar-shops of the firm WOLF Prager Str. See Str. Post Platz. At the Bureau of the Royal Belvedere 10 tickets may be had for 3 marks, up to 6 p. m. Admission to the Side Terrace and Pavilion free.

### Great Bargains!

Considerable Reductions!

### Clearance Sale

of useful and ornamental

### hand-painted

### CHINA

designed and painted in own studios.

### Heufel & Co.

Bürgerwiese 8.

Show-windows: Portikus Strasse.

No shop.

### MINIATURES.

Portraits on ivory from life or photograph. H. M. Mist. Studio Helmholtz Strasse 2, I.

Every shop where

### English is spoken

should

take in and advertise in

### The Daily Record

Dresden

Struve Strasse 5, I.

## SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German French and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

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	265 ROOMS
	250 ROOMS.
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Baths — Splendid Restaurant and Drawing Rooms. — Lift.

Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

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Season from the 1st of May to the 30th of September

30,000 Visitors, 90,000 Tourists.

Prospectus gratis from the Bürgermeisteramt.

### Marienbad. Park Hotel Waldmühle.

First class, splendid position in the midst of its own park.

World-famed Restaurant. Motor Garage. Own Automobile.

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### Marienbad, Hotel Weimar

Temporary Residence of H. M. King Edward VII.

### PRAGUE. Hotel Archduke Stephan.

Wenzelsplatz. First Class. The only new house in the town, with every comfort possible at low charges. Mostly frequented by English and Americans. 130 Rooms and Salons (fireproof). Fitted up with Electricity, Lifts, Steam Heating, Telephone &c. Grand Café a speciality. Centre of the town. Close to the Royal Museum. 6 minutes to the Station. English spoken. Cook's Coupons accepted. W. Hauner, Prop.

### Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel.

Moderate Prices.

### Nuremberg. Private Hotel and Pension Treffer.

First class family Pension situated in the best and most central part of the town, close to the station. Large, airy rooms. Good cuisine. All home comforts. Electric light. Baths. Pension by the week or day. Moderate prices.

Marie Treffer, Proprietress.

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Königsstrasse 76. = NUREMBERG = Established 1727.

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Importer of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco. Directly imported Havana Cigars. German manufactured Cigars. English, American, French and Turkish Tobacco and Cigarettes. American chewing tobacco. Agent of the Red Star Line.

### TEPLITZ. Hotel Altes Rathaus.

In the best position. Highly recom. to English & Americans. Mod. Prices. English spoken. Auto Garage. Franz Dittrich, Prop.

### Dresden Tea rooms, !! Newly opened !!

Prager Strasse 50. I. High class, distinguished tea rooms.

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Embroideries, Prager Str. 20.

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Massage. — 32 Christian Strasse.

### Frames. — P. Prange,

Bismarck Platz 1a. —

### Durable Trunks. O. Herrmann.

Bismarck Pl. 1a, shop 6.

### Jungborn Ferdinand Strasse 18 pt.

Vegetarian House. Best vegetarian diet on the principles of Dr. Lahmann.

### Toast Bread Carl Roeder,

By appointment to the Saxon Court. Galerie Strasse 2.

### A MINING ACCIDENT AND ITS RESULTS.

It is reported from Washington Pa. that in consequence of an injury received in a mining accident at Cecil and which necessitated her being taken to an hospital, the discovery was made that Mrs. Susie Poyle had been working in different mines for three years at her husband's side as a miner, in male attire. Her injuries turned out to be slight, but her husband was arrested and lodged in the New York County prison on the charge of having broken the law by employing his wife in a mine.

### RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN AMERICA.

The report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in Washington for the quarter ending the 31st of March last again records terrible railway accidents in the United States, involving great loss of life and property. The number of accidents that befel passengers and railway servants in the three months was 20,563, against 20,904 in the previous three months. The total number of passengers and employees killed in train accidents was 421, the number injured 4,920—a diminution, as compared with the previous three months, of 53 deaths and 20 cases of injury. The total number of collisions and instances in which trains left the metals was, for the quarter, 3,991 (2,078 and 1,913 respectively), of which 552 (323 and 229) occurred to passenger trains.

### LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 17th of August 1907

Mr. C. Lange, and family, Cincinnati, H. Angermann.  
Mr. H. Roewer, New York, H. Carlton.  
Mr. L. Walker, California, H. Carlton.  
Mr. M. Weiss, Evansville, H. Carlton.  
Mr. A. Lewin, London, H. Victoria Hof.  
Miss G. Simpson, London, P. Kotschy.  
Miss L. Böhme, New York, P. Kotschy.  
Mrs. H. Lewis, Manchester, P. Looss.  
Miss E. Hope, Manchester, P. Looss.  
Miss E. Nestor, Denver, P. Unity.  
Miss S. Kettle, Fort Collins, P. Unity.  
Mr. A. Overmann, Caracas, H. Carlton.  
Mr. and Mrs. B. de Vries, Sumatra, H. Curländer Haus.  
Mrs. E. Wilkenson, Bedford, H. Stadt Gotha.  
Mrs. B. Ransom, Bedford, H. Stadt Gotha.  
Mr. E. Goodridge, Boston, H. Hohenzollern.  
Dr. A. Wengenroth, Dentist, Boston, H. Hospiz.  
Mr. C. Kornemann, New York, H. Reichspost.  
Mr. and Mrs. H. Martin, New York, H. Reichspost.  
Miss F. Arrp, Rio de Janeiro, H. Royal.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. Joseph, London, H. Royal.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. Heieroth, New York, P. Donath.  
Miss G. M. Maggi, Portland, P. Donath.  
Miss C. Arres, Portland, P. Donath.  
Mrs. E. W. Joves, Leweston, P. Donath.  
Miss M. Lepuneiov, New Bedford, P. Donath.  
Miss C. A. Perdleton, Bayonne, P. Donath.  
Prof. W. L. Masov, New York, P. Donath.  
Mrs. I. Franke, New York, P. Thiele.  
Mr. S. Jenkyns, Burton on Trent, P. Wagner v. Bothmer.

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.

Minister Resident: Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq. C. M. G.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.

British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.

American Consul General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.